Business Motices.

SCARLET FEVER—HOW TO CURE AND PREvest 17 - A New Mathon Dr. Page of Messesipp, will
known in the Souther States. Is a mer with great access in
the treatment of Scariet and other malignant Fevers by the use
only of Remark's Refer to Ballet and Resoulations. The
Ready Relief presences a well-dorful curative power over all
malignant and contagious missions. As a Presentive Dr. Page
says it is a biessing to the human trace. The most subtle dismillation of fever possesses as well-dorful curative power over all
malignant is a biessing to the human trace. The most subtle dismillation of fever possesses as Redway's Ready Relief.
Lat those now science with Scanlet Fever in any other maligmant Fever. Small Pox, Passemonia, Compositions or Inflammation, white of the human of other organs, or of suddon stracks of
any acute for dangerous disease, seaser to Radway's Ready Relief—High trace and the seaser to Radway's Ready Relief—High trace of which with not integrate with any
you are slowly asking is design no good. If, on the other hand,
you are slowly asking is design no good. If, on the other hand,
you are slowly asking is design no good. If, on the other hand,
you are slowly asking is design or good. If, on the other hand,
you are slowly asking is design or good. If, on the other hand
we's Relief and recovery disably certain.

As a Preferancy—If you will use the Ready Relief or
Registers as directed, you may visit the most infected places
and except without an attack.

So with Small Pox, Meanley, Typhus and Ship Fevera. Radway's Relief will profest you against the most subtle of these
inductions possons.

Radway's Relief Relief and Regulators are set to take under SCARLET FEVER-HOW TO CURE AND PRE-

The Choice possens.

Radway's Rendy Relief and Regulators are to take under an exemptance, and will always do good. Soid at RADWay's R. R. other, No. 192 Fultonest, N. Y. W. B. Zerrans, No. ()

North 3d et., Philadelphia, who corner of Riescher and Christopher and an Arysis, Brooklyn.

WILLS, FARGO & CO.'S EXPRESS STOCK for

MANHATEAN OH. Co.'s STOCK for sale cheap by ALEERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st. UNION INDIA-RUBBER Co.'s STOCK for sale

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—The HORACE WA-This modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Planes and Melodeons to reft, and rest allowed on purcosase; for sile on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianes from \$ 30 to \$150; Melodeons, \$49 to \$135.

PURE GENUINE COD-LIVER OIL.-HEGEMAN, Clark & Co.'s Greene Condition Office Thirtist of and made from fresh Livers. It is no quick Medicine, by recommended as the most reliable core toy Caver werrow. Suggests. CHOPPIA. Higgman, Clear & Co., Chemists and Drugglats, No.s. 165, 27, 511 and 726 firmed way.

Holloway's Pills,-Seekers of health, those

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-The time has arrived to prepare for the Spring and Summer trade. He who boys a Sawing Machine now will have a great advantage over him who purchases after the burry for werk comes on. The fact that Busoners Machines and no other will answer for making clothing, since fittings and general work, is well understood. I. M. Singers & Co. "GAZITTE is just published, and Is full of information about Shwing Machines. Copies sent gratis to all who apply.

1. M. Singer & Co., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

WIGS-HAIR-DYE --- WIGS. --- BATCHELOR'S Winds and Tourses have improvements peculiar to their house over the world for their graceful beauty case and derabbity—fitting to a charm. The largest and be-suced in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his is suced in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his is made Prs. Sold at Barnthook's, No. 238 Broadway. RUPTURE .- Only Prize Medalawarded to Marsh

& Co., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Grystal Falson, for their new Parker Radical Curk Trees. References as to its apperiority: Prof. Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 a. m. to 30. m. Marsh & Co., No. 2; Maiden lane, New York. WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,

The only Salamander Sale made, and
THE BEST FIRE PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLE,
Werented free from Dampines, and sourced with
Wildons PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF LOCK,
Repot No. 122 Water-st, hear Wals, N. Y.
B. G. WILDER & Co., Patentees and Manufacturers. COLGHS. HOARSENESS AND BRONCHITIS .-

e windpipe into the Bronchit silays the Pulmonary irrustion of gives relief in Coughs, Coids and the various Throst effect mate which public speakers and singers are liable. Sold by

New York Daily Tribane

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1857.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Saberibers, in accoing as remitmences, trequently omit to tuen the name of the Post-Office, and very frequent more of the State, to which their paper is to be each ways mention the name of the Post-Office and State.

PRESTON KING of St. Lawrence County was nominated in the Republican Caucus last night for Serator in place of Hamilton Fish. The vote was decisive and highly complimentary, being 65 for King to 17 for Ward Hunt, and five seattering. The result was bailed with hearty satisfaction in the Caucus-a satisfaction which will be warmly responded to by the Republican party throughout the State and the Union.

A member of the Ohio Legislature named Slough was expelled yesterday for striking another metaber. The Democrats, with one exception. voted against his expulsion.

The Hon. Andrew Stevenson, formerly a prominent Virginia politician, Member of Congress and Bknister to England, died at his residence in Albe

made on Sunday last. The cultivation of the Sorghum, or Chinese sugarplant, has thus for proved so decidedly successful in this country, not only in the South, where it seems to have been demonstrated that two crops or cuttings of sugar-bearing stalks can be obtained in one season from the same roots of that year's planting, but even so far north as Minnesota, where it is testified that good syrup was made in 1856 from stalks hardly a hundred days from the seed, that we are impelled to urge upon our farmers and gardeners the importance of early attention to the procuring of seed and planting for the season just before us. Let us all grow the seed this year, so that it can never more be so scarce that speculators may run it up to an exorbitant price. A great deal remains to be settled with regard to this plant, especially the best mode of converting its saccharine properties into crystallized Sugar; and it is highly probable that better varieties of it will ultimately be discovered, at least for certain localities, than that now current in this country. For the present, however, it is advisable to continue and extend the cultivation of that which is accessible. and thus test the effect of acclimation on the character of the plant and the sweetness of its juices. We suspect that for Louisiana, Perida and Texas, the Sorghum of Southern Africa will ultimately be found preferable to that obtained from France by our Patent Office, and from China by France. If it prove true that this plant, or certain varieties of it, can be grown from year to year in semi-tropical latitudes from the same root, as the cane is grown in the West Indies, and that two or more crops of sugar-yielding stalks may be cut from that root each season, then there can be Ettle doubt that our Southern States are destined still to lead the North in the production of Sugar. For the present, however, it suffices that the Soghum may be grown wherever Indian Corn will usually ripen-that its abundant juice makes a very pleasant syrup or molasses, to which it is easily reduced by boiling away four-fifths of it in the ordinary mode of sugar-making from the sap of the maple-and that the leaves and stalks, whether green or dry, of the Sorghum make an admirable fodder for cattle, horses or hoge, while the seeds are eaten with avidity by fowls also, to justify the general interest evinced in its cuttivation. We propose, therefore, to condense into the smallest space some practical directions to the

1. Seed .- If there be a seed-store within your reach, your easiest way is to send and buy what seed you want. In planting to raise seed (the first year's object), a pound will suffice for an acre; and this ought not to cost more than a dollar. But beware of impostors and awindlers, for bushels of broom-corn and kindred seeds will be palmed off as that of the Sorghum. Where you cannot readily out of his pocket without his knowing it. obtain seed in this way, write to your Member of | There is this circumstance about the load of | to go for Millard; and the result is a united party, | and we trust it may not prove ominous.

prospective cultivator-as follows:

Gongress asking him to send you a paper, and he will generally be able to do so. If not, the Secretary of your State Agricultural Society may be able

to supply you. 2. Planting.-Choose a warm, mellow soil, such as you would confidently expect to grow at least fifty bushels of Indian Corn to the acre. Plow early, plow deep and thoroughly. Plant as early as you could venture to plant corn. If you have a hot-bed, start a little seed m one corner of it. If you plant considerably, put in your seed at different times-say, in this latitude, one-quarter each on the 1st, 10th and 20th of May and 1st of June respectively. Plant (for seed) in hills, six seeds to the hill, and at distances of four feet each way. Try some five feet apart east and west (so as to let in the sun between the rows), and some in drillssay four to five feet apart east and west, with the seeds six inches apart in the drill, and thin the plants to one foot apart. If you have seed in abundance, sow a little in drills two feet spart, the seeds in the drill but two or three inches apart. Cover lightly, as the seed rots if covered deeply. Keep the hens at a distance, or it will come up too

3. Tillage,-The Sorghum comes up looking very puny-much like broom-corn or bara-grass. If you set a blockhead to weed it, he will probably pull it up and report that it never germinated. Cultivate like Indian Corn-only faithfully. If suckers start, a majority say pinch them or pull them off-that is, in growing for seed. This need not be done in growing for sugar.

4. Harresting .- Whenever the seed shall be hard and black, cut off the upper part of the stalks, say three feet long, and hang them up like broom-cora, in a dry chamber, suspended from the ceiling, so as to be out of the way of rats, &c. Now cut up your stalks, pull off the leaves, and satisfy yourself that all manner of stock will eat them: cut up a few of the stalks as you would corn-stalks, and try a like experiment with them; and put the rest of the stalks through any kind of a crushing-will that may be handy-a cider-mill would be better than nothing -catch the juice and instantly warm it over a slow fire in a large kettle, skimming off the scum so long as any shall rise. Then boil the juice about fourfifths away, as if it were maple sap. Use a little lime or lime-water to neutralize the phosphoric acid, which otherwise will give a slightly acid but not un pleasant taste to the syrup. Save some syrup without thus neutralizing the acid, as you may like it better that way. Don't waste the scum, but throw it to the pigs, where it will make at least excellent manure. Feed the pumice or crushed stalks to your cattle; and, having thus cleared the ground, be ready to plant or sow extensively next Spring.

5. Fodder.-We estimate that, whenever seed shall be sufficiently abundant, any rich, warm land will produce a third more fedder per acre if sown with Sorghum than if sown with Indian Corn, and that the Sorghum is at least twenty-five per cent. more nutritious than the corn. But all that can be effected this year is to grow a good supply of seed, and prove that this plant is valuable both for Syrap and Fodder. Next year will be soon enough for most cultivators to think of sowing for fodder or grinding for sugar.

-One word of caution to experimenters: Don't run the thing into the ground. The Sorgbum will prove a valuable addition to our crops, if we don't render it odious by some Multicaulis foelery. But wheat, Indian corn and clover are not going out of fashion for some years yet.

We wonder from which of the various foreign nations we Native Americans are descended from the man sprang of whom it was stated in his obituary, among his many other virtues, that "he loved to pan his taxes." He clearly could not have been of English descent. John Bull has always claimed and exercised the prescriptive privilege of grumbling at his taxation. And with some little reason, we must allow. Lord Byren indeed says or said, "I love the taxes"-but then it is with the very material reservation, "when they are not too wany." The English are evidently very much of the opinion that the present state of that gentle solicitation of their purses has reached the point which would separate the taxes from the affection of Lord Byron. The Income Tax is the especial object of their complaints, and meetings have been heid in Birmingham, Leeds, and many other important provincial towns, to protest against it, and to demand its repeal, or at least the reduction of its rate from 16d, to 7d. How these demands will be met by the ministry remains to be seen, though it may be foreseen without waiting that it is asking

for what cannot be granted. It must be very provoking to the middling class of England to know that this tax is one that touches them chiefly, while the landholding lords and gentlemen have managed to let off themselves and their tenantry easily. A clerk, for instance, whose income is £100, pays the income tax, while a tenant farmer does not unless his rent amounts to \$300. Then his clear income is reckoned at half his rent, but if it be not of this amount he has the right to appeal and demand a reduction. But if his profits are ever so much more, he is not liable to pay on the excess over the half rent. But many tenants really pay a much higher sum than the nominal rent for their farms, in the shape of fines on renewals. Ac. yet the nominal rent is the ground on which the tax is collected. The income tax could not have been originally passed, nor its renewals and alterations for the worse carried through legislative houses full of landlords, had not this lepsty been shown to their rents. But it is no wonder John Bull kicks under the load. Like the corse in the fable, he consented to take this bridle into his mouth for three years only, and for a specific purpose. But the bit once in his mouth, and a minister safely in the saddle on his back, it is to

little purpose that he snorts and kucks up behind. And there is a very serious question to be answered as seen as this is out of the way; and that is, How is the £15,000,000 which is now pared off of other men's earnings to be replaced! Is it to be paid to the Collector of the Customs for what he cats, drinks and wears ! If so, what is to become of the faverite doctrine of Free Trade ! The President and Council of the Liverpool Financial Reform Association have issued an address on the subject of this Income Tax agitation. It argues that, imperfect as this tax is in its details, it is, in its principle, the correct one for the English people. Assuming the wisdom of the system of Free Trade inaugurated by Sir Robert Peel, it affirms, not without reason, that the repeal of the Income Tax would be equivalent to the repeal of that system of commercial policy. This is undoubtedly the question which the English nation has now to decide. The yellow boys must be forthcoming. The only choice he has lies between having the tax collector tell him, face to face, to stand and deliver, or having the collector of customs whip them dexterously

English taxation which is not to be overlooked in considering it that the debt which occasions the chief of it was incurred in wars on which the people themselves or their fathers before them insisted. Cowper very truly says:

"War is a game which, were their subjects wise Kings would not play at."

But it was because of the foolishness of the English people that their Kings and Queens have played at that losing game. The nation insisted on the Wars of Marlborough, and demanded the heads of Oxford and Bolingbroke for putting an end to it by the treaty of Utrecht. Sir Robert Walpole was fairly kicked into the Spanish War of 1739. So with the French war of 1755, it was the popular breath that kindled it. The great majority of the nation stood by George III. and Lord North in their resolute attempts to put down the rebellious colonies. The same force urged on, if it did not compel, the twenty years' war against the French Revolution. And we all remember the popular clamors which forced Lord Aberdeen so reluctantly to declare war against Russia. Many of these wars, we admit, sprung from generous, if mistaken, motives; but the English people having insisted on having the game and having seen it played out, it is no more than fair that they should pay the stakes they have lost. And to do them justice, they don't complain so much of what they pay as the way in which it is done. Their objections are more formal than substantial, after all.

Now the English are by no means the only heavily taxed people on the face of the earth. And, as we have just shown, if they do have to come down handsomely, they have the satisfaction (such as it is) of knowing that they have had what they bargained for. Now we should like to know what we in this city have done to deserve the skinning process to which we are annually subjected ! Eels may get used to it and like it, but we do neither the one nor the other. For what fault, our fathers' or our own, are we annually excoriated, like so many Marsyases, by no better an Apollo than Mayor Wood? As to fighting, all we have to do is to take the licks and then pay the police for not defending us. And what is true of New-York is so, too, of Boston, of Philadelphia, and many other of the principal chies everywhere. Now, as we hear so much of the excessive burden of English taxation and the bragging comparisons made in our own favor in that respect, we wish that some one quick at figures (of arithmetic, we mean, not of speech) would calculate the difference between what is paid here, for example, by a man whose property or business brings him in, say, \$2,000, and by a Londoner with a like income of £400. We rather think it would prove that we are a better abused set of people in the bleeding way than the tax-ridden English. At any rate, we should like to know the facts in the case, and it any political economist should like to cipter the sum out, we offer him the free use of our b'ack-

board for the purpose. In olden time, when Martin the First and Last was king, there was no Democrat so stiff, so strong, so unapproachable by argument or persuasion as the Democrat of New-Hampshire. That State was the citadel into which the flying forces of the Administration retreated-the State which was to its party what Vermont was to the Whigs; the State which was reckoned, and not without reason, to be sure. Such political fidelity, we are willing to admit, proved a certain degree of conscientiousness, and an unwillingness to discard, for trivial causes, a settled conviction. But such qualities of character were dangerous ones to a party determined upon undertaking a new and questionable policy; and the discomfiture which has fallen upon the Douglasites of New-Hampshire at every election since 1854, and which has hurled them from their ancient position of security into one of hopelessness, has proved how dubious a thing it is to tride with honest and sincere constituencies. The people of the Granite State have disovered that Douglas and Democracy are by no means synonymous; and having come to that conclusion, they have utterly refused to discard it, although sundry slaveholders of very soft speech have been deputed by the bereaved Pierce to lecture them into ob although sundry Democrats of that ilk have disavowed Douglas and all his ways, and although Butterfield, the Administration whipperhas cracked his whip with extraordinary force, and alternately cried and cursed with the utmost unction. It has all been, to use a popular and expressive phrase, no go." The officeholders of the Boston Custom-House might just as well have parted with their vellow eagles, (which they did joyfully in the hope of gathering them up with usury after not many days), for the purpose of blowing up Mt. Washington, as for that of carrying the State for the Sage of Lancaster. The men who were so firm in a faith which we believed to be heterodox, have proved just as firm in a faith which we believe to be orthodox; and thus it happens that a State which gave President Pierce above seven thousand majority over Gen. Scott, gave John C. Fremont, the candidate of Freedom and Freemen, above five thousand majority over Buchanan. In some counties the change has been astonishing. Belknap, which in 1852 only gave 737 votes for Scott, and only 262 for Hale, in 1856 gave Fremont 2,062; Carrol, which gave Scott 491, in the last election gave Fremont 2.185: Rockingham mounted from 2,506 votes for Scott to 5.914 for Fremont. These will suffice for specimens. They indicate a revolution. and there are further indications that it was one of the revolutions which do not go backward. Not the least of these are the admirable resolutions adopted by the Republican State Convention, held at Concord on the 8th inst., and which we publish in THE TRIBUNE of this morning. This was a Convention of "the people of New-Hampshire opposed to the leading measures of the National Administration." It embraced the best men of the State, and its proceedings were harmonious and enthusiastic. Those who suppose that the New-Hampshire Republicans recognize a divided duty-that they are a great deal for the old Know-Nothing policy, and only measurably for the Non-Extension of Slavery-are very ill acquainted with the politics of the State. During the canvass in March, 1856, when Metcalf ran ostensibly as the American candidate for Governor, but really as the Republican candidate, the whole discussion was of the comparative advantages of Free and of Slave Territory; and while the war was hotly waged, the voice of "Sam" was not heard in the land, and every stump speaker dilated up in the Kansas question, and for or against the Kansas

iniquities. In the Presidential election it was the

same. Wilmore received in the whole State only

the votes. All the friends of Freedom united; the

Republicans absorbed the 2,000 votes thrown for

Goodwin in March, the Straight Whigs declining

the kindly advice of the little Baltimore Convention

which Butterfield and Morrison and Wells will find it utterly impossible to overcome.

The Republicans of other States are not unmindful of the services rendered by the gallant Repubbeans of New-Hampshire, and the resolutions recently adopted will be read with great pleasure by every one who has at heart the cause in which we are engaged. We are sure that the spirit which ther indicate will secure on the 10th of March a repetition of the November victory.

Gentlemen of a fillibustering turn, enamored of

President-General Walker and emulous of Nicaraguan glories, had better peruse the recent intelligence prayerfully before departing on the shabby crusade. Those who are of Mr. Mark Tapley's mind, and who wish to come out jolly under de pressing circumstances, will find in the camp (if he has any) of the conquered conqueror a fine field for the practice of that peculiar philosophy; but those who have no particular taste for slow starvation. for cholera and fever, for a pedicular or plumbeou death, for an exit from this world lingering and made horrible by every conceivable torment, will, like wise men, stay at home. For our own part, we must say that we have never read or heard of anything more painful than the sufferings of Walker's soldiers; and we are sure that the pencil of Fuseli might, were it still wielded, find in the lazar houses of Virgin Bay fouler and more grote-quely frightful subjects than it ever painted. Here, lips blue with cholera are heard to say: "I am almost "dead; I have eaten nothing for six days;" there, after amputation, rests a naked soldier, crying for water. There are those so lacerated that they could not est food if they had it, and those who have been huddled in wagons, without a cup of water, for four days: there are corpses which can find no Christian burial: there is a mother, who, with her two infants, has stretched herself upon the pavement. to die of cholera; a poor man staggers up to a table where others are eating, blind with starvation and gaunt with approaching dissolution, and being pressed to eat, cannot swallow, and is dead before morning; and here, "with the flies swarming about eyes and mouth," another succumbs to fever. All is noisomeness and filth, disease, desperation and death. And this is the glory to which the turgid proclamations of a low ad venturer invited the young men of the United States! It was for this that so many of them evaded the laws of their country and forsook their homes! Of the seven thousand men who have left the Union to engage in Walker's service, six thousand are dead, some of them having fallen in battle, but most of them having perished miserably by disease. And yet, under some hideous delusion, and seduced by we know not what insidious arts, men are still demented enough to seek this Golgotha.

It seems very hard that one bad man-and we believe Walker to be an exceedingly bad manshould have it in his power to inflict all this wretchedness. War, at best, is almost insufferable; but this war, so mean in its objects, and so mighty in its misery, is absolutely intolerable. Is it not in the power of a Government which should be paternal to protect its citirens, and to restrain them, even by force, from rushing headlong into

The long controversy which has existed as to the value of the Trinity Church preperty, and as to whether or not its proceeds have been appropriated in conformity to the trusts upon which it is held, seems at length to be approaching toward a solution. The report of the Select Committee of the State Senate, in relation to this subject, of which an abstract was given in our yesterday's account of legislative proceedings at Albany, is of a very significant character, and not only that, but in the highest degree damaging to the Trinity Chusch Corporation, who are charged in it-or those at least who have undertaken to speak for the Corporation-with studied attempts to conceal from the knowledge of the public who the corporators are, the amount of the property held by them, and the purposes to which its income is applied.

This vast property, without including some parts of it which at present are unproductive, is estimated by the Committee to exceed four millions o dollars in value-a value constantly increasing. The income of it, instead of being devoted to extending the facilities for religious instruction, would seem, according to this report, to be mainly employed in extending the influence and domination of Trinity Church. Instead of endowing new and independent parishes with land, and thus gradually distributing this vast estate, when the Corporation makes a grant at all, it is either in the shape of an annual stipend to the rector, revocable at pleasure, or else a money-grant to the parish, for which a mortgage is taken on the parish church, the interest not being collected, but left to accumulate, as a means, in addition to the principal, of keeping the parish in a dependent position. Trinity has now eixty-six churches under mortgage to the extent of near \$600,000, and thirty-eight clergymen held by the golden chain of stipends at pleasure.

This is certainly an appropriation of that vast property in which the people of New-York, who have long stood in wholesome dread of clerical control, will not be likely to acquiesce; and we are inclined to think that in undertaking to set legislative interference at defiance, the Corporation will find i'self to have reckoned without its host.

Perhaps Mr. Buchanan owed the late Mr. Brooks a debt of gratitude for the support which that deceased person gave to one who was "neither his first nor his second choice for the Presidency: and we know that upon a certain occasion the President elect apologized for the assault upon Mr. Summer, whose speech he sharacterized as "the most vulgar tirade of abuse ever delivered in a deliberative body," while the act of Mr. Brooks he merely declared to be "inconsiderate." We are not surprised, therefore, to learn that Mr. Buchanan ostentatiously attended the funeral of the departed member. But when we are informed that after the funeral procession had passed from the · House, Mr. Buchanan was surrounded by friends of both sexes, who secred the occasion to pay him their respects," we think Mr. Buchanan, as a man of sensibility, should have put on his hat and walked away as fast as possible. Seized the occasion -a cynic might indulge in a sardonic grin at the expression. While all that is left of a public man is carried slowly down the avenue, to the temb-while the tears are not yet dry upon the faces of Messrs. Toombs and Keitt-the mourners are metamorphosed into courtiers smirking and booing " around the new dispenser of power and patronage. What an astonishing place for the first reception of a President elect! What an "eccasion" to "seize" for worshiping the rising sun There has been nothing like it since the marriage of Hamlet's mother. It looks a little grim and ugly,

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1857. Mr. Wise and a whole raft of Virginia editors are

Mr. Buchanan's inclination to abandon Mr. Floyd and adopt Mr. Hunter as Secretary of State. The bare suggestion of this contingency has stirred up hestility keenly, and the Virginians, with Wise at their head, protest most vehemently. Within 24 hours circumstances have rather pointed to Mr. Hunter as Premier, but with no authoritative assurance. This has resulted from embarrassment not from inclination, and has been proposed as a mode of compremising an acknowledged difficulty. With Mr. Cass aside, there is no point of agreement except Mr. Marcy, and he is not received kindly. and will not be accepted but as a necessity. The suggestion of Mr. Hunter has occasioned trouble in another direction. Mr. Buchanam's firmly fixed upon Mr. Cobb for the Treasury, and will bring him in let who will stay out; but Mr. Cobb is unwilling to play second part to any man of his own rank or years, and has so signified very emphatically. He is thus indirectly serving Mr. Wise's interest with which he is not identified. Mr. Buchansn mourns over the want of harmony among his friends.

At Mr. Marcy's reception last night, Mr. Buchanan was the particular star; but the company being good, he was left like other gentlemen, to folow his own inclinations.

Mr. Seward has been detained from the Senate for several days by severe catarrh, which is now partially checked.

The Committee of Investigation are now waiting the presence of some witnesses summoned from a

The Senate was engaged four hours and a half in liscussing the appointment of Mr. Harrison for Judge of Kansas. No objection is made against bim personally, but the effort of Mr. Toombs and others is to induce the President to recall the nomination and continue Lecompte. It appears no actual superseders has been sent to Lecompte, and he continues in office, while the nomination of his successor is pending. Every effort will be made to postpone and embarrass action, in the hope that Mr. Pierce may yield to the pressure for retention, or the question may be thrown over to the new administration. Mr. Cass and such like while professing to favor Harrison's nomination, have indidirectly nided the postponement sought by Le compte's friends, and thus proved allies instead of opponents. It is very evident, from the urgency with which this matter has been pressed, that the Southern ultras hope to perpetuate the disturbing issue in Kansas, through the instrumentality of a Judge obnoxious to the whole people in the Territory.

To the Associated Press. Washington, Friday, Jan. 30, 1857. Owing to the non-arrival of witnesses living far dis-tant from Washington, the Corruption Investigating Committee will not be able to make their report as soon as they anticipated, probably not before ten days.

as they anticipated, probably not before ten cays.

The Senate went into Executive Session to-day by
one majority upon the nomination of Mr. Harrison as
Judge of Kansas Territory in place of Judge Lecompts,
and anjourned after three hours warm debate, without
taking the question. It is thought that Harrison cannot to confirmed, or that if he is, the vote will be
remarkably close.

The House Committee on Judiciary have resolved
that Leday Watrons of Texas shall be unpeached for

that Judge Watrous of Texas shall be impeached to high crimes and misdemeaners. This is the first im-The Committee will report on the first opportunity.
It commenced snowing hard here to night at 10:5

XXXIVTH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

SENATE WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1867. The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Hous-ton's resolution, calling on the President to communi-cate the number and causes of desertions from the navy ince the passage of the act to promote the lifficiency

Mr. HOUSTON maintained that the service had been greatly insproved by that measure.

The Senate postponed the consideration of the sub-, and, after the transaction of some unimp ness adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House, after being engaged on the private cal near all day, adjourned.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS AT ALBANY. ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 30, 1857. The Republican Caucus was called to order this

vening by Mr. Littlefield, who nominated Senator Rider for Chairman. Mr. Noxon reminated Mr. Ramsey of the Senate

and Mr. J. J. Owen of the House as Secretaries. Mr. Madden moved that the meeting proceed, viva voce, to take an informal vote for a candidate for

United States Senator. Mr. Sherman moved to amend so as to vote by balot. Amendment adopted.

Mr. Madden of the Senate and Mr. Pomeroy of the House were appointed Tellers. The first informal ballot resulted as follows:

Much applause was given on the result being an-

Mr. Sherman moved that Preston King is the unanious choice of the Convention for United States Senator. The motion was carried amid loud applause from

the Convention, galleries and lobbies. Mr. Foot offered a resolution expressing the high sense entertained by the Members of the Legislature of the character, ability, and political fidelity of Ward Hunt, and declaring it but just to him to acknowledge his eminent services in behalf of Republican principles, and to express the gratification it will afford them to manifest on the first suitable occasion their estimate of his character and services. Adopted unanimously, with loud applause.

Mr. Upham moved that the Convention having hished the business for which it was called, do now ciourn. Carried. The Convention then adjourned.

A majority of the Committee on Cities and Villages are in favor of striking out from the New-York Tax. Bill the appropriation for the Central Park, but the bill having already been reported without amendment by John J. Reilly, the matter will come up in the House.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE. Continues, Friday, Jan. 30, 1857.

Yesterday Mr. Slough was expelled from the House for striking Mr. Caldwell by a vote of 70 to 35. All the Democrats opposed Mr. Slough's expulsion, with the exception of Mr. Corry. Mr. Slough left for Cincit nati to-day.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE. TRENTOS, Friday, Jan. 30, 1857.

A bill to repeal the charter of the Commercial Bank
of Perth Amboy was introduced to-day, and another to
extend it and increase the capital of the said Bank. A discussion took place last night on the extension of the Marris and Essex Railroad to the Hudson River. The Legislature have adjourned till Monday.

HARDWARE FACTORY BURNED. HARDY ARE FACTORY BURNED.

HARDYOED, Friday, Jan. 30, 1857.

The hardware factory of L. P. Lee of New-Britain,
was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is about
\$.000. insured in the Springheld office for \$1,00.

THE ARABIA AT BOSTON. Hosros, Friday, Jan. 30—2 p. m. The steamship Arabia has not yet reached her dock.

The steamship Arabia has not yet reached her dock. Her progress has been interrupted by a fleet of vessels near the Castie, and in backing she came in collision with a brig, but with trifling damage. Efforts will be made to forward the mails south this afternoon.

3 p. m.—The Arabia is near the Castie afoul of a brig. The steam-tig Enoch Train has gone to her assistance. The agent of the New-York Associated Press obtained the foreign newspaper bag from the steamer, and by transporting it two miles over the ice to East Boston, and thence via Chelsea and Charistown, succeeded in placing it upon the alternoon train to East Boston, and memorial town, succeeded in placing it upon the afternoon train for New York, where it will be due about 1 o close tohere, summened by the rumored apprehension of night. The Arabia's mails could not be got off.

> 5 v. m .- The steamship Arabia reaced her dock about Sp. M.—The steamsing Arada reacci are dock about half past 4 o clock this aiternoon. She was in collision with the brig Scotland, near the mouth of the Ice Channel, causing some detention, but no serious damage. Her progress up the channel was slow. The ice remains thick and solid and hundreds of people lined the steamer's narrow pathway from the Castle to her dock. Her mails will be dispatched by

be early train to-morrow.

The foreign files contain little additional news to the ntained in the dispatch sent over the wires from

Hailiax.

Queen Victoria s'acconchement was expected to take place in March.

Redpath, the ex-secretary of the Northern Eaglish Railroad Company, who swindled his employers out of nearly \$1,000,000, was convicted by the jury, after an absence of five minutes. His alleged accomplice, Kent, was acquitted. Redpath was immediately sentenced to transportation for life.

The returns show that one hundred and fifty vessels were driven ashore, and eighty totally wrecked, with many others damaged, during the late frightful gale on the coasts of the United Kingdom, involving a large loss of life.

loss of life.

A terrific hurricane devastated the Philippine Islands on the With of Oct. All the suburbs of Ma-

nilla and the neighboring villages were reduced to heaps of ruins. The number of houses destroyed at that place alone was above 3,500. Official returns show that more than 10,000 houses were destroyed within a circuit of about eight leagues around Manilla. Six areign vessels in the roads of Manilla were also drives

FROM SUPERIOR.

FROM SUPERIOR.
Critically, Jan. 30, 1857.
We have received dates from Superior to the 13th inst. The weather was moderately cold, and there was but little ice at that end of the lake. Previsions were more plentiful and cheaper than in any previous Winter. The people of Superior were much gratified at the progress which was being made with the St. Croix and Superior Railroad.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

The mail from the South this morning brings us papers from Charleston and Savannah as late as due, but we have nothing later from New-Orleans.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

CATED STATES SUPREME COURT.
Washington, Friday, Jan. 30, 1857.
Case No. 215.—James Sunson, plaintiff, vs. Hercules L. Doneman, defendant. A motion to dismiss for want of jurisdiction. Was argued.
No. 247.—Wm. Helcombe, plaintiff, vs. John Mc-Kusick et al. Errer to Supreme Court of Minnesota.
Docketed and dismissed with costs, on motion of counsel for the fandants.

sel for defendants.

No. 51.—Paul Mayo, claimant of brig Clement, appellant vs. Matthew Hunt et al. appellees. Argued for

pellant vs. analysis of the suppellant standard specifications. No. 31,—Daniel Tod et al. libellants and appellants vs. Samuel F. Pratt et al., claimants of steamer Sultana, appellees, and Samuel F. Pratt et al., claimants of steamer Sultana, appellants vs. Charles M. Reed, libelant. Argued for libelants. Adjourned till Monday.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ALBANY, Jan. 30, 1887.

A majority report, for the better observance of the Sanbath in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn. Mr. BROOKS introduced two bills this morning

Mr. BROOKS introduced two bills this morning relative to the Port of New York, which, he remarked, originated with the Harbor Commissioners. He did not wish to be understood as being committed to their support. He introduced them out of respect for the gentlemen composing the Commission, and was not now prepared to express himself with regard to the merits or demerits of the provisions of the acts. The first provides that the Governor shall appoint, by and with the advice and cone at or the Senate, three persons to be merits or define its of the secure, there persons, to be first provides that the Governor chall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Schate, three persons, to be called Commissioners of the Port of New York, one for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, and on the expension of the term of office of citizer of the Commissioners as appointed, the Governor shall in like manner appoint his successor for the term of three years. The Governor may at any time suspend or induce any of the said Commissioners for misconductin office. The bill does not fix the adary of the Commissioners for misconductin office. The hill does not fix the adary of the Commissioners and five shall constitute a Beard of Commissioners, with power to make regulations for the anchorage of vessels in the water, of the Port of New York, and for the use of the does, piers and basins, and for the berthing of vessels and the lading and dismarge of carriers in said pert, whicher the said does, piers and basins be owned by individuals or public or private surporation, and the commissioners shall aswe power to alknown the saids of any such regulations, by a fine not exceeding \$100 for selections. If abolishes the office of Harbor Master and Dock Masters, and empowers the Commissioners to appoint, a they may deen necessary to discharge under their control the derities herefore performed by the Harbor Masters shall hereafor be patistic the Commissioners, which, teacther with the masterial stop to the red

The few now calceted by the Harbor-Masters shall hereal or be patient the Commissioners, which, together with the massimilated, shall consistent a fond out of which shall be paid the salaries and other capeness of the Commissioners, and the real educ, on the Later of spetember in each year, shall be paid and to the State Treason. It shall not be lawful for any person to erect, add to or change in any manner any dock, pur, builthead, slip or brain, without first obtaining the conself of the Commissioners. The act is not to be construed as prohibiting the Mayor and Commonalty of New York from designating such of their pairs and slips for Ferry purposes as they may deed necessary.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

A preliminary report was received from the Courmissioners of Emigration, asking for an appropriation of \$130,000. The Commissioners report that the payments to the counties, cities and towns to the present time amount to \$53,703 if, and which was done regularly until 1855, amounting in one year to \$12,2155 ls. The Commission also owes \$15,000 m mortgoey contracted for land sadded and slowed up to 31st December 1856. The Commission also owes \$15,000 m mortgoey contracted for land and buildings, and for which they hold an equivalent in value on such property. Total amount of 18 debetomess of the Commission also owes \$15,000 m mortgoey contracted for land and buildings, and for which they hold an equivalent in value on such property. Total amount of 18 debetomess of the Commissioners at the close of the year 1250, \$20,2011. Receipts for the year, from commission, and other sources, \$311,244 3t. Expense, \$20,447 (6).

commutation, and other sources, \$311,241 51. Expenses, \$259,447 65.

NEW YORK PILOTAGE.

The Pilots of New-York, the Commissioners of Pilots and Board of Underwriters, memoritalize for amendments to the Pilot law of 1853, by providing that, for every day of detention in the harbor of an outward bound vessel, after ervices of a pilot bave been required and given, unless the vessel cannot go to sea on account of the weather, and for every day of detention of an inward bound vessel by isologier than two days for passage from sea to whart, three dollars and be accord to the pilotage. If any pilot shall be detained at Quarantine for being or having been on beard a sixty vessel, the master, owher or consigner shall pay bit expenses. Three dollars a day for each day's detention. For mornia from North to East River, or view versa, the fee shall be a follows: For a seventy-four-gun ship, twenty-dollars, fracts, fifteen dollars, shopedowar, ten dollars, merchant vessel, five dollars, except on days of strival and departure. If a master of any vessel above one hundred and fifty and not exceeding three hundred time burden, saling under a consting license to or from the poir of New York by the way of Sandy Hook, shall be desirons of piloting his own vessel, he may do so by obtaining a RESOLUTIONS.

The bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes.

The bill to extend the time for the collection of tares came up from the Assembly non concurred in.

Mr. CI YLER moved to amend the bill by striking
out the 1st of April and inserting the 1st of March—the
time of extension. Agreed to, and the bill reported to

the Senate.

The Senate then recoded from its former amendments In Committee of the Whole, Mr. Lee in the chair,

the following bills were considered:

Relative to the salaries of the officers of the Croton
Aqueduct Board. Third reading.

Acqueoust Board. Third reading.

To amend an act relative to the publication and distribution of the Colonial History of the State. Repeating so much of the act as provides for its distribution to county ciecks. The bill of last year provides for the distribution of a greater number than are printed. Progress—bill ordered printed.

Adjourned to 11 n. m. towards. Adjourned to II a. m. to-morrow.

ASSEMBLY

By Mr. JOHN J. RIELLY-The New-York Annual

Tax Bill—as published yesterday.

By Mr. LITTLEFIELD—To enable Peter Cooper
to found a Scientific Institute in the City of NesYork. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

By Mr. HARFENDING—Recommending that the House non-concur with the Senate in its amendments the bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes. [The time was changed in the Senate from the second

Menday in April to the lith of February.)
The House sgreed with the Committee, and associous with the Senate!

sortions or mit.

By Mr. PRENDERGAST, to extend the time for the completion of the Eric and New-York City Radioad.

THE NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN FERRIES.

Mr. J. J. OWEN introduced a bill in relation to Ferries between New-York and Brooklyn, which provides that those Ferry Companies shall not demand rate of firm which shall yield a greater profit than tender of the personnen upon the capital actually enper centrum per annum upon the capital actually am-ployed. The face is to be adjusted annually from the apital and business of the year, shown by statements